

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

Daily Paper \$8 a Year

"Let our Just Censure

Read the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$5 a Year

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY,
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Justice to the South.

The editor of the New York Times, whatever may be his occasional party somersaults, sometimes writes the truth for his Northern readers. In the subjoined article, from its issue of Monday, he correctly defines "the political feeling of the South," and our only wonder is, that a writer who confessedly understands the true position of the people of the South, as is shown by the present article, should urge them to adopt the degrading constitutional amendment now presented to them:

The correspondence which we publish in this journal from time to time, from all the States of the South, is such as to give our readers a very just and comprehensive idea of the political feeling, the material condition and the general prospects of those States. We have given great prominence to this correspondence ever since the close of the war, because we believe there is nothing of higher importance to the welfare of the country, present and future, than the proper adjustment of those internal relations which were disturbed by the rebellion; while the Northern people, in whose hands this work of adjustment is placed, can only act upon it intelligently and wisely through a knowledge of the actual condition of things in the South, and an appreciation of the sentiments and ideas which have sprung up in place of those that were rooted out by the sword. There have been great interests and prejudices, personal, political and sectional, at work misrepresenting everything Southern, until we can well believe that those whose information is limited to these sources should be utterly unwilling to permit the Southern States to enjoy political fellowship and equality with the other members of the Union, and should regard the political slavery and military rule demanded for these States by Wendell Phillips as being the only thing capable of keeping them in order.

It is difficult to generalize about anything whatever relating to a population so large and so varied, and covering a region so vast, as that of the ten excluded Southern States. But we can, perhaps, by studying the action of their Legislatures, the voice of their press, the issues and results of such local elections as they are permitted to hold, and the letters of intelligent and unprejudiced correspondents, arrive at some broad facts which will guide us to comprehensive conclusions, and enlighten the North as to its duty toward the South.

It is certain that, looking in all these directions, we find superabounding professions, if not proof, that the Southern people accept, in all their bearings, what are termed the "results of the war." They proclaim this in every locality, and by every means of expression, if not by every form of practical action. They repel, in the most vigorous fashion, all insinuations to the contrary. They assert, in the most positive manner, that they can have no quarrel with the North on this ground. They have even proclaimed themselves willing to accept the conqueror's interpretation of these results, and, when they could not ratify it, at least to abide by its consequences. In the greatest and most vital matters, such as the repeal or nullification of the ordinances of secession and the adoption of the amendment abolishing slavery, they claim to have given the highest proof that their professions are genuine, while the individual States have added to this, in almost every instance, by conforming their local legislation to the altered condition of their institutions, and the change in the status of the blacks. The extent to which this has been carried, the great number of details to which it has been applied, and the profound influence it has had upon old customs, traditions and prejudices, can only be properly appreciated by those who, having a knowledge of Southern life and institu-

tions as they formerly were, have watched attentively the course of legislation at the sessions of the various Southern Legislatures. Moreover, every one must know by this time how universally all this has been acquiesced in and approved by the Southern people. No people has ever been more unanimous in anything. It far exceeds the unanimity of the South at the opening of the war, and exceeds even the unanimity of the Venetians in declaring for union with the Kingdom of Italy a few weeks ago.

We think that in these few indisputable facts, there is a conclusive answer to the oft-repeated charge that the South is still contumacious—that its rebellious spirit is still unconquered, or that it still indulges in the hope of regaining what it lost by the war. Whatever may be said about other matters, we are sure that from these charges the South must be acquitted upon the evidence it has already furnished. And in acquitting it of these charges, we necessarily assume quite another style of dealing with it from what we should adopt if they were true. It is on the assumption of their truth that the more violent radicals have been able to gain such successes as they have met with throughout the country; and we are satisfied that no more is needed to secure the just political claims of the Southern States than that the people of the North should apprehend the facts as they really exist.

From South Carolina.

A Charleston correspondent of the New York Times, after referring to the political feeling in this State, thus refers to other matters:

A dozen movements are on foot, in various sections of the State, for the erection of cotton factories, by which it is hoped that each neighborhood will be long able to send the royal staple to market in an at least partially manufactured condition. Notwithstanding the prevailing poverty of the agricultural classes, the more substantial planters, by clubbing their surplus means, have been able to begin the construction of factories, and, in the course of the next year or two, it is expected that the amount of capital invested in the cotton-manufacturing interest hereabouts will have become quite considerable. The preparations that are in progress for the planting operations of the ensuing year are of a very extensive character. There has been a visible improvement of late in the disposition of the field negroes. They are evidently beginning to comprehend that freedom does not mean a complete immunity from labor; and the large majority of these poor ignorant creatures are rapidly following the example long ago set them by the more intelligent and provident of their number, in seeking to make advantageous yearly contracts with the best employers they can find. The planters have not been slow to notice the increased alacrity of their late slaves, and taking heart therefrom, they are extending their plans far beyond what they deemed practicable three months ago. If the season be moderately propitious, it is more than likely that the crops, next year, throughout this entire section of country, will be at least as good as they have ever been in the most prosperous times.

The present crop proves to be much better than the terrible drought of August and September led the planters to expect. Cotton, it is true, is a decided failure; but the corn and other grain crops have turned out surprisingly well, considering the circumstances of the case. The rice crop is really splendid, and, at the prevailing enormously high price, will go far toward enriching all who have planted. The only difficulty is, that too large a proportion of the best rice lands on the coast have been suffered to lie idle. Ex-Gov. Aiken has harvested a very large and valuable crop of rice on Jehossee Island.

JOHN BRIGHT'S LAST ADDRESS.—On October 30, John Bright was entertained by his friends and admirers in Dublin at a banquet. In his address, besides advocating the reform principles which have made him so famous, he considered the unfortunate condition of the Irish people, and advocated conciliation by Great Britain. He ridiculed the policy of England of sending troops to America to fight the Fenians, as being of the same character as Lord North's policy of sending troops hither during the Revolutionary war. He said that America was now the land of the Irishman's dearest hopes, and the one in which a great part of the suffering people of Ireland had found a happy home.

Indications of quicksand in the Chicago tunnel have made the workmen very cautious.

Immigration and Emigration.

The National Intelligencer says:

It is stated by telegraph that a ship-load of German immigrants have arrived at Charleston, S. C., while at the same time a vessel was loading at Charleston to take out an accession of blacks to the colony of Liberia. This is an interesting spectacle, and suggests food for thought. Whites to this country, blacks to Africa—the two tides running in precisely opposite directions across the great ocean.

We feel the deepest interest in and sympathy for the colored race in the United States. We wish all that is possible done for their true happiness and advancement. The spirit of the age demands it, justice and humanity require it. But the most expedient course to pursue in this regard is not so obvious as some persons suppose. We confess that we do not see our way clear to the highest degree of happiness of the black race mingled in large masses with the whites. Many think it would be to the real advantage of the blacks if they could be located somewhere in one or more of the West India Islands, or in Central America, where, under the protection of the United States, relieved from the depressing prejudices of caste, they might advance to as great happiness and prosperity as possible. But, waiving this point, we realize that there never can be stable peace in this country until the colored race are made entirely equal before the law in regard to civil rights. It is desirable that, after long and injurious agitation, the South should spontaneously do this. It is the interest, the highest interest, of the South to treat their colored population with the utmost liberality and kindness. Immense consequences undoubtedly depend upon this. In this regard, we are happy to say, very advanced steps have already been taken. The South must not be Africanized, but the colored element should, and doubtless will, be kindly and justly dealt with.

From Washington.

A special despatch to the New York Times, of Tuesday, says:

The President visited Mr. Seward, this evening, and remained with the latter about an hour. Visitors at the White House failed to get interviews with Mr. Johnson.

Hon. John Morrissey announced, to-day, that he has \$10,000 to spend, if necessary, to procure the election of Mr. Greeley to the United States Senate. He says Mr. Greeley favored him, and he, (Morrissey), therefore, goes for Greeley. Mr. Morrissey had interviews, to-day, with the President, Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Rawlings and other gentlemen in position here.

Another call co-operating with that previously published by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of this city, for a mass welcome to the radicals in Congress, has been issued by the five committees representing the Union League of America, the District Republican, German Radicals and Equal Suffrage Associations, six Councils of the Union League, white and colored, the Colored Soldiers, and the Equal Right League.

The mass welcome will be held on Saturday, the 1st of December. A banquet is also proposed, on Monday evening.

A large number of radicals, from Maryland and Virginia, have signified their intention of joining in the demonstration.

PERMANENT INVESTMENT.—The New York Sun gives the following consolation to the British Confederate bond-holders:

The English holders of rebel bonds still seem to be troubled with the hallucination that they will, some day, realize from their investment in the defunct Southern Confederacy. This delusion manifests itself at intervals and under different phases. According to our accounts, the afflicted bond-holders are just now laboring under the phantasy that they can, in some way, attach the money due to the United States from England upon the Alabama claims, for the liquidation of their claim upon the deceased S. C. It does not appear just how they propose to arrange this little matter, but they apparently imagine that the United States is an idiot. Such is lunacy. The rebel bond-holders have about the same prospect of getting back their investment in the Confederacy that the latter has of coming to life again; not so much as that, in fact, for the ex-rebels have repudiated both these bonds and the silly Englishmen who invested money in them. The only consolation that we can give the bond-holders is, the assurance that their investment is perfectly good, so long as they don't want to use the money. For a secure, permanent investment, we know of none better than theirs.

INTERESTING DECISION.

Judge Giles, of the United States Circuit Court of Maryland, in the case of the Jackson Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., vs. James A. Stewart, has decided that "private interests are protected and bona fide contracts made before the breaking out of a war are suspended during its existence, but revive at its termination." The action was on a bill of exchange drawn in Memphis in February, 1865, at sixty days, on James A. Stewart, payable at the Farmers' and Planters' Bank in Baltimore, and accepted by Stewart, but protested for non-payment April 26, 1861. The plea of the statute of limitation was put in, but the court affirmed that the statute did not run from August 16, 1861, to June 13, 1865, the dates of the proclamations of war and peace. During this interval, no interest was allowed, but judgment was given for principal and interest exclusive of this interval.—National Intelligencer.

POSITION OF W. H. TRESCOTT, ESQ.

A special Washington despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, says: The movement of leading Democratic newspapers in the East and West in favor of impartial suffrage has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among officials and Southern men. The latter declare that the South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to ratifying the constitutional amendment. A well known New Orleans editor, now here, favors it, and the Hon. W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, who was an officer of the Confederate Government, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to-day, and says South Carolina prefers it to the amendment. It is rumored to-night that the President will recommend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage in his forth-coming message. The Chicago Times contains substantially the above.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The New York Times, noticing the rumor about Mr. McCulloch's intention to urge an early return to specie payments, says there is no foundation for it, and that neither in the President's message nor in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will the idea be suggested. The Times remarks, and very wisely, that we may more reasonably look for an increase of national banks than a more rapid reduction of greenbacks than four millions per month, the amount authorized by an Act of the last Congress.

A YOUTHFUL FORGER.—A remarkable forgery case has occurred in New York. William A. Marsh, a boy sixteen years of age, on Thursday forged the name of James A. Dorman to a check for \$20,000 on the Sixth National Bank and presented it. The clerk would have paid it, as he believed the signature to be genuine, but Mr. Dorman did not have that amount in bank, and becoming suspicious, he sent for a detective. The boy when arrested confessed to the forgery and was committed for trial.

THE DICTIONARY OF CONGRESS.—Among the documents soon to be issued from the Government press in Washington, will be a revised and greatly enlarged edition of Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress." It will contain between four and five thousand brief biographies, and the official information composing its ample appendix will be brought down to the close of the last session of Congress. It will not be for sale, as no copies except the Government edition will be printed.

The Newburyport Herald tells a story of a newly-married couple who attended a launch in that city. A staging gave way and let the gentleman into the water. Before he was rescued, his wig came off and floated away. When he was pulled out, bald and drenched, his wife refused to recognize him, and besought the crowd that they would save her husband, pointing frantically to a bunch of hair drifting down the tide.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—It seems that travel from New York to Europe continues very brisk, especially by the French packets. The coming World's Fair in Paris is even now attracting many American families thither. The exposition does not commence till the spring, it is true, but, as one can live cheaper in Paris than here, just now, what is lost in time is gained in money.

The Springfield Republican says: "Heenan, Morrissey's old antagonist, is living at New York in ease, having amassed a fortune. He envies Morrissey's career and is in training for Congress. Perhaps an education in the prize ring will sometime be considered the principal qualification of a candidate for Congress."

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis reports to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau that the civil authorities in Kentucky manifest an indifference about outrages on freedmen, and that the county courts are generally prompt to use their influence in shielding the offenders. Forty-two outrages of this sort are reported for October, and only seven arrests have been made.

The printing offices and editorial rooms of the principal newspaper in Lima are enclosed within a "lovely garden of flowers, sparkling fountains and gold fish, and tame, gaudily-plumed, sweetly-whistling birds; who never desert their little Eden spot, where contentment grows for them like the very flowers whose honey they love to sip." Gracious!

It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election, in accordance with the constitution, for a president and members of Congress, as soon as it shall be practicable to do so.

The Richmond Examiner urges the importance to the South of a Southern publishing house. It wishes the "distinctive individuality" of that section to be preserved. It would have the proposed house situated in Richmond, and thinks that it should obtain the sanction of the University of Virginia.

Phoenix Hall, the only theatre in Petersburg, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. The building was insured for eight or nine thousand dollars in the Metropolitan office, New York, which covers only about one-half of the loss.

The remains of 60,000 deceased Union soldiers have been identified and re-interred by the United States burial corps.

THE CLENDINING HOUSE.

THIS long-established Private Boarding House, formerly kept by Mrs. J. S. Rawls, is now in good order and condition for the accommodation of Regular and Transient BOARDERS. The rooms are large and comfortable, and the table well supplied with the best the market affords. The charges are moderate, being lower than any other establishment of the same class in this city. Every attention will be bestowed upon those who may favor her with their patronage. Members of the Legislature can also be accommodated on reasonable terms. Nov 19 12 Mrs. JAS. CLENDINING.

THE SHIVER HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having leased the above-named POPULAR HOTEL, begs leave to inform her former patrons and the traveling public generally that she will be prepared for the RECEPTION OF VISITORS on and after September 3, 1866. The table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and no effort spared to make it a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Mrs. D. C. SPECK, Proprietress. Columbia, S. C., September 1, 1866. 3mo

E. R. STOKES' BOOK-BINDERY

AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

Opposite J. C. Dial's Hardware Store,
MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS RULED

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Of the best quality, always on hand.



Special attention given to the BINDING of MUSIC, OLD BOOKS and FILES and all other work, in plain or ornamental style.

Orders sent to and contracts made directly with me, will SAVE MONEY, as I am prepared to do work at but a SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.

My business motto is: Promptness, Economy and Substantial Work.

E. R. STOKES.

Nov 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in United States. Try it and be convinced.

A NEW PERFUME! Called Sweet Opononax from Mexico, manufactured by E. T. Smith & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest Extract ever made. Supersedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opononax.

FEVERS, CHILLS, AGUE, &c.

The cause of fever is the contamination of the blood by some morbid agent. The nerves connected with nutrition and organic contractility suffer alteration in their composition. The muscles, deprived of nervous influence, begin to waste, and this waste produces heat. The heart is increased in its action, and the blood is rendered still more impure by receiving the wasted tissues by the continued action of the morbid agent, as well as by the functions of the lungs, liver and spleen being impeded. Purify, therefore, the springs of life, the blood. Use the "Queen's Delight," the great blood remedy, and all morbid agents will be removed. The Queen's Delight has cured many cases of contamination of the blood, chill and fever, typhoid fever; eruptive fever will be prevented by the free use of the Queen's Delight. For sale by FISHER & HEINZ, Pharmacists. Nov 11

BE ON THE ALERT! DANGER IS AT HAND!

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defence against it? Redoubled nervous vigor. This is the only protection against panic, as well as against the principle of infection. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventive? There is one—a tonic, nerve and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float thither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This one preventive, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds, either of the Old World or the New, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of—this disease which is desolating Europe—is really bound hitherward, it behooves the prudent to put on their armor, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote. Nov 16 16

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissoneau, Paris,) No. 399 Broadway, New York. Oct 17 1y

COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. March 28 1y

"CONGAREE RESTAURANT!"

Next door West of the Post Office.



TREVET & BERAGHI

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have opened a RESTAURANT at the above place, where the very best of everything in the way of eating and drinking can be obtained at short notice.

CREAM ALE on draught.
LUNCH every day from 11 to 1 o'clock.
Fresh OYSTERS constantly on hand.
July 10

PUBLIC PRINTING.

UNDER resolution of the General Assembly, the undersigned will receive proposals for the PRINTING of the Daily Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives and other current work of the next session; also, for printing the Permanent Work. The work to correspond in type, material and execution with the work heretofore done, except that bids will be received for either Bourgeois or Long Primer type. Sealed proposals to be submitted to the two Houses, through the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 26th inst.

WM. E. MARTIN,
Clerk Senate.

JOHN T. SLOAN,
Clerk House Representatives.

Columbia, Nov. 10, 1866. Nov 11